

# Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

<u>TIME</u>	<u><b>INTRODUCTION</b></u>	<u>REMARKS/NOTES</u>
	<p>Good morning my name is _____ today we will be talking about the importance of Marines taking a stand against sexual assault.</p> <p>The <b>ground rules</b> for this discussion are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) No personal attacks on anyone's opinions</li><li>(2) Allow each participant to express themselves</li><li>(3) Drinking coffee and soda is allowed</li><li>(4) Make head calls at your leisure, just don't interrupt the group</li><li>(5) Keep your language clean as not to offend others</li><li>(6) PARTICIPATION BY ALL!!!!!!</li></ol> <p><b>Gain Attention</b></p> <p>"Go back to sleep." From CNN.</p> <p>Groggy from a night of drinking, that's precisely what James Landrith did.</p> <p>The next morning, Landrith, who was 19 at the time, woke up in a bed that he quickly realized was not his own. As his haze lifted, he recognized the woman who ordered him to sleep the night before as a friend of a friend.</p> <p>He remembered she asked for a ride home after their mutual friend left the nightclub where they'd been partying. He remembered the woman was pregnant and bought him drinks as a thank you.</p> <p>He remembered feeling disoriented, and her suggesting a motel room to sleep it off. He even remembered lying down with his pants on, uncomfortable taking them off in front of a stranger, only to awaken later and find the woman straddling him. What he didn't remember was saying "yes."</p> <p>The morning after, that familiar voice told him that he could hurt the baby if he put up a fight. Then, he says, she forced herself on him again. A few minutes later it was over. One night in a motel twin bed turned into years of self-examination.</p> <p>It took some time, and the help of a therapist, to get there: "I was finally able to call it what it was," he says.</p> <p>That was 1990. Since then, Landrith, a former Marine based at Camp Lejeune, has spoken out on behalf of sexual assault victims, in particular men who were victimized by women. He didn't seek prosecution of his alleged rapist, but he wants other victims to feel free to talk about sexual assault and pursue justice without shame.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Against his will: Female-on-male rape</u></a></p>	

## Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

	<p><b>Key points</b> for this discussion will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Define consent and sexual assault</li> <li>(2) Discuss how sexual assault affects the victim and the unit</li> <li>(3) Discuss the importance of Marines taking a stand against sexual assault</li> <li>(4) Discuss Bystander Intervention and Active Bystanders</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning Objective:</b> After this guided discussion, you will have a better understanding of what sexual assault is and why it is important for Marines to take a stand against sexual assault.</p>	
<b><u>TIME</u></b>	<p><b><u>DISCUSSION</u></b></p> <p><b><u>KEY POINT 1</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Who has heard of term consent and can explain to the group how it pertains to sexual assault?</b></p> <p>- DOD Instruction 6495.02/MCO 1752.5B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consent: Words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the accused's use of force, threat of force, or placing another in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating relationship or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent. There is no consent where the person is sleeping or incapacitated, such as due to age, alcohol or drugs, or mental incapacity.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. What are some things that could impede your judgment when determining if you have consent for sexual contact?</b></p> <p>- There is no consent where the person is sleeping or incapacitated, such as due to age, alcohol or drugs, or mental incapacity.</p> <p>- Alcohol and drug use can make it hard to determine if a person is able to give consent or if you received consent for sexual contact.</p> <p><b>3. What is sexual assault? What are some examples of sexual assault?</b></p> <p>- Sexual assault represents a range of crimes, from wrongful sexual contact through rape.</p> <p>- DOD Instruction 6495.02/MCO 1752.5B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual Assault: Intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes rape, forcible sodomy (oral or</li> </ul>	<b><u>REMARKS/NOTES</u></b>

## Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

	<p>anal sex), and other unwanted sexual contact that is aggravated, abusive, or wrongful (including unwanted and inappropriate sexual contact), or attempts to commit these acts.</p> <p><b>Interim Summary:</b> We just finished discussing the term consent and how it pertains to sexual assault. We also discussed some things that could possibly impede an individual's judgment and different example of sexual assault, such as...</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Now let's talk about how being sexually assaulted can affect an individual and their unit.</p>	
<b><u>TIME</u></b>	<p><b><u>KEY POINT 2</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Who thinks sexual assault takes place in the Marine Corps?</b></p> <p>- The reality is that sexual assault occurs within the military, including the Marine Corps.</p> <p>- According to the 2012 DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault, there were 333 sexual assaults reported within the Marine Corps. Over 50% of the reports were rapes. Over 50% of reports involved service member on service member.</p> <p>- Bottom line, Marines are being affected by sexual assault.</p> <p><b>2. Is there a population (male/female, enlisted/offier) that you think is more susceptible to being sexually assaulted?</b></p> <p>- Department of Defense (DoD) statistics show that sexual assault often involves a junior enlisted victim and junior enlisted offender—but this crime can happen to anyone—male or female, officer or enlisted.</p> <p>- While the majority of sexual assault reports are made by women, the sexual assault of men actually occurs in greater numbers in the DoD than the sexual assault of women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the DoD, most female victims are sexually assaulted by male offenders, however male victims are sexually assaulted by roughly equal percentages of male and female offenders.</li> </ul>	<b><u>REMARKS/NOTES</u></b>

## Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

---

**2. Are there certain situations that could lead to a sexual assault taking place? Do you think sexual assaults take place in certain areas/places?**

- Most interactions that lead to sexual assault begin in social settings.
- While Marines are sometimes sexually assaulted by strangers, most offenders know their victim as a friend, co-worker, or acquaintance.
- Many sexual assaults occur after the victim and/or offender have been drinking.
- Sexual assaults can happen anywhere, some possibilities are:
  - Barracks
  - House parties
  - Wherever alcohol is present
  - At work

**Now, let's talk about the story I shared with you at the start of today's discussion.**

**3. Do you think the male victim was affected? Do you think he had any physical effects after the assault? Psychological effects?**

- Physical injuries and sexually transmitted infections can sometimes occur. While some sexual assaults can result in very serious injury, many involve minor or non-visible injuries to victims.
- Psychological injuries may occur immediately following the assault and/or several weeks or months later. Psychological injuries may not resolve without treatment—victims can't just "get over it."
  - Fear, irritability, confusion, and sleep disruption, may often occur during or immediately following the assault.
  - In about one third of cases, victims may experience post-traumatic anxiety symptoms that interfere with their work, social or home life. Some victims may also experience serious depression or problems with alcohol and substances as they try to reduce the intensity of the symptoms.

**4. Since you joined the Marine Corps, do you know of anyone who was a victim of sexual assault? How do you think a Marine who has been sexually assaulted would affect their unit and its readiness?**

- How sexual assault can affect a unit and its readiness:
  - The mention of mission readiness together with the toll sexual assault takes on the victim is not meant to be insensitive to the victim, but we all need to understand the far reaching impact a sexual assault can have on the victim and everyone else.

## Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

- When sexual assault occurs, victims are encouraged to make either an Unrestricted or Restricted Report and get the care and services they need.
- Sexual assault might not have happened in someone's unit, but unfortunately if a member of the Marine Corps sticks around long enough, he or she is likely to see it at some point in their career, and we want every Marine to be prepared to respond or prevent it from happening in the first place.
- If one of your fellow Marines is out or unable to concentrate on the job because he or she has been assaulted, you may have lost a very important member of your team. If there are any medical or psychological injuries, the person may be off duty for quite a while. Losing fellow Marines degrades mission readiness.
- There may be a larger issue of mistrust in peers and leadership that keeps a Service member from reporting the incident, either Restricted or Unrestricted.
- The person accused of committing the crime might also be in the unit. Rumors, "side-talking," and misunderstandings might all distract from the mission. If the person is convicted, he or she may be sent to prison or put out of the service. While offenders have no place in the Marine Corps, losing people from the unit impacts mission readiness. This is why stepping in before a friend crosses the line is so important.
- Most offenders of sexual assault have more than one victim, so learning about one assault might lead to learning about more inside and outside the unit.
- If someone in the unit witnessed some part of the assault and failed to intervene, that person may be unable to fully concentrate on his or her job.
- Commanders and unit leadership are taken away from the mission when they have to deal with military justice system issues, safety planning, and other matters relating to the assault.

**THE EFFECTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A UNIT SHOULD NEVER DISCOURAGE ANYONE FROM REPORTING THE CRIME.**

**Interim Summary:** We just finished discussing some different ways sexual assault affects the victim and the unit...

---

---

---

---

---

Now let's talk about the importance of Marines taking a stand against sexual assault.

## Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

<u>TIME</u>	<u>KEY POINT 3</u>	<u>REMARKS/NOTES</u>
	<p>Going back to the story I shared with you at the beginning of today's discussion.</p> <p><b>1. Who would have thought leaving a male Marine alone with a pregnant woman could be a dangerous situation for the male?</b></p> <p><b>2. Who was surprised when they learned the male was sexually assaulted by the female? How was the woman able to take advantage of the Marine?</b></p> <p>- "Groggy from a night of drinking...He remembered feeling disoriented, and her suggesting a motel room to sleep it off."</p> <p><b>3. As an individual, why is it important for us to take a stand against sexual assault?</b></p> <p>- Marines stand for what is right on the battlefield and off, regardless of the conduct of others.</p> <p>- A Marine is always a Marine, any time of day, anyplace. Standing up for what is right does not go away when he or she is off duty.</p> <p>- Each Marine holds him or herself accountable for his or her actions and holds others accountable for theirs.</p> <p>- Marines are selflessly dedicated to the team. They do not sully the reputation of the Corps, and they do all they can to make sure the team is functioning at peak capability.</p> <p>- The Marine Corps core values of honor, courage, and commitment are a way of life.</p> <p>- If all Marine Corps members take a stand when someone is starting to cross the line with another Marine, they will play a vital role in preventing harm to a victim and in preserving a unit's ability to function proficiently.</p> <p>- Offenders of sexual assault rely on your inaction to ensure they can have their way with a victim.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Your quick action is not meddling — it is assisting a fellow Marine in harm's way.</li></ul>	

## Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

**4. Why do you think a fellow Marine would hesitate to take a stand or intervene? Would you say something or step-in if the perpetrator was senior to you and in your Chain of Command?**

- The “offender” is a friend
- No one else is saying anything
- Can’t tell if they’re joking
- She/he might want it
- Don’t want to “cock block”
- None of my business
- Rank
- Personal safety
- Don’t know the people well

**5. How can you prepare yourself and your Marines to take a stand and intervene against sexual assault?**

- A Marine can learn about Bystander Intervention—a strategy the Department of Defense has launched in an all-out effort to get us to engage in preventing sexual assault.

- Intervention does not mean that you directly intervene to stop a crime in progress; rather, these steps are “early intervention” – before the crime begins to occur.

**Interim Summary:** We just finished discussing the importance of Marines taking a stand against sexual assault and some different ways we can prepare ourselves and our Marines...

---

---

---

---

---

Now let’s talk about active bystanders and bystander intervention.

# Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

TIME	KEY POINT 4	REMARKS/NOTES
	<p><b>1. What does it mean to be an Active Bystander?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active Bystanders take the initiative to help someone who may be targeted for a sexual assault. They do this in ways that are intended to avoid verbal or physical conflict.</li> <li>- Active Bystanders also take the initiative to help friends, who are not thinking clearly, from becoming offenders of crime.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Has anyone in the group participated in any Marine Corps Bystander Intervention training? Please share with the group some of the things you learned.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bystander Prevention and Intervention Basics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Marine Corps is training Marines in Bystander Intervention to prevent sexual assault. Active bystanders take the initiative to help someone who may be targeted for a sexual assault. Intervention does not always mean physically stepping in to stop a crime in progress; rather, the goal of bystander intervention is to stop a crime before it occurs. In other words, Marines must take care of Marines, and others, in need of assistance.</li> <li>• When a Marine identifies a situation where another person is in danger of being sexually assaulted, that Marine is faced with the choice of ignoring it or taking action. Marines must step up and step in to confront, disrupt, or avert acts of sexual assault. Once a Marine determines that it is safe to step in, he or she should use one of the three Ds of Bystander Intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Direct:</b> To give commands or orders. For example, “Man, she is really drunk – it isn’t appropriate for you to try and take her home tonight. Call her when she is sober.” “I’m not going to let you ruin your career, I’m calling a cab and we are getting out of here.”</li> <li>○ <b>Distract:</b> To draw away or divert attention. For example, “Hey man, you have a phone call,” “Your car is being towed” or if a game of some kind is on TV “Wow, did you see that play?”</li> <li>○ <b>Delegate:</b> To appoint someone else (i.e. ask the bartender, waiter or bouncer to intervene. Call the police.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>2. Like everything else in the Marine Corps, Bystander Intervention has their own step action drills. Can anyone walk us through those steps?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Step One: Notice Events.</b> Our expectations at social settings often color our observations or judgments about behaviors that could be leading to a sexual assault. For example, most of us don’t go out with friends thinking that anyone is going to be raped. As a result, since we don’t expect to see behaviors that could lead to a rape, we’re less likely to notice them when they occur. Therefore, the first step is to notice when a Marine is crossing a line with another Marine.</li> </ul>	



## Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

	<p>- <b><u>Step Two: Identify Events as Problems.</u></b> If we understand the potential impact that a sexual assault can have on a victim and a unit's mission readiness, Marines will follow step two, and see a Marine crossing a line with another Marine as a problem requiring action.</p> <p>- <b><u>Step Three: Feel Motivated to and Capable of Finding a Solution.</u></b> The ethos of the Marines— Marines stand for what is right on the battlefield and off, regardless of the conduct of others—should serve as motivation for step three. This can mean that sometimes Marines might have to do something unpopular because they know it is the right thing to do. They are assisting another Marine in harm's way.</p> <p>- <b><u>Step Four: Acquire Skills for Action.</u></b> This key step underlines the necessity in helping Marines to develop strategies leading to safe and effective action. Since there are many different situations providing opportunity to intervene connected to both individuals at risk for assault and at risk for perpetrating, a playbook with various strategies is useful (see below). Because men may be especially prone to respond to situations involving problematic behavior with aggression or violence, strategies should generally stress the importance of de-escalating a situation.</p> <p>- <b><u>Step Five: Act.</u></b> The first four steps are very important, but they only have an effect if an emphasis is placed on action. Marines should remember and use the strategies in the bystander intervention playbook.</p> <p>- <b><u>Step Six: Evaluate and Revise.</u></b> After having intervened, Marines should consider what worked well, what did not, and what they might do differently the next time an opportunity arises.</p> <p><b>3. If you are going to help someone who may be targeted for a sexual assault or help friends from becoming offenders of sexual assault, do you think you should have some nonviolent strategies that would make taking action easier? Can you tie your strategy to the three Ds of Bystander Intervention (Direct, Distract, Delegate)?</b></p> <p>- Here is a quick reference list of all the strategies covered in the Bystander Intervention Playbook:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b><u>Diversion:</u></b> Creating a diversion or distraction to remove someone from a risky situation. While one person can do this, sometimes it is good to have back up. <b>(Distract)</b></li><li>• <b><u>Separation:</u></b> If you know both parties well, sometimes you can take a more direct approach: Step in and separate the two people. Let them know your concerns and reasons for intervening. Be a friend and let them know you are acting in their best interest. Make sure each person makes it home safely. <b>(Direct)</b></li><li>• <b><u>Group Approaches:</u></b> Let a few other friends know what's going on. See if you can alert friends of each person to come in and help. If a person acts badly, try a different approach. <b>(Delegate)</b></li></ul>	
--	--	--

## Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b><u>Call for Help:</u></b> Sometimes the situation might be so touchy that you need professional reinforcements. Contact the manager of the facility or call the police. Voice your concerns clearly and directly. Monitor the situation until additional help arrives. <b>(Delegate)</b></li></ul> <p><b>4. What do you think are some things you should consider before you take action or intervene?</b></p> <p>- There are three important components to consider before taking action that we refer to as the ABCs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b><u>A</u>ssess for safety.</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Ensure that all parties are safe, and whether the situation requires calling authorities.</li><li>○ When deciding to intervene, your personal safety should be the #1 priority.</li><li>○ When in doubt, call for help.</li></ul></li><li>• <b><u>B</u>e with others.</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ If it is safe to intervene, you are likely to have a greater influence on the parties involved when you work together with someone or several people.</li><li>○ Your safety is increased when you stay with a group of friends that you know well.</li></ul></li><li>• <b><u>C</u>are for the person.</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Ask if the target of the unwanted sexual advance/attention/behavior is okay—does he or she need medical care?</li><li>○ Does he or she want to talk to a SARC or SAPR VA to see about reporting the matter?</li><li>○ Ask if someone they trust can help them get safely home.</li></ul></li></ul>	
--	---	--

## Guided Discussion - Bystander Intervention

---

<u>TIME</u>	<u>SUMMARY/CONCLUSION</u>	<u>REMARKS/NOTES</u>
	<p>Today we have discussed the definition of consent and sexual assault, how sexual assault affects the victim and the unit, the importance of Marines taking a stand against sexual assault, Active Bystanders and Bystander Intervention. I am confident that you now have a better understanding of what sexual assault is and why it is important for Marines to take a stand against sexual assault.</p> <p><b>Closing Statement: Sexual assault is a criminal act. It is incompatible with the Marine Corps core values of honor, courage, and commitment. Sexual assault impedes unit or members' morale, effectiveness, efficiency, and it negatively impairs the ability of the Marine Corps to function smoothly. When someone is sexually assaulted, it can cause the victim and all other Marines to lose trust and faith with their superiors to ensure their safety. We as Marines need to ensure every possible step is taken to prevent, appropriately respond to incidents, and provide safety and care to victims.</b></p> <p><b><u>END OF DISCUSSION</u></b></p>	
	<p><b><u>RESOURCES</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- SAPR Ethical Decision Games (EDG) Discussion Instructor's Guide</li><li>- Take a Stand: United States Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response NCO Training Course</li><li>- 2011 HURTS ONE. AFFECTS ALL. U.S. Marine Corps Training Video Facilitator's Guide.</li></ul>	